

(B) transporting the gas and/or the condensed condensables to a wellhead.

B1
2. (Twice Amended) The method of claim 1, where in a swirl imparting section, a swirling motion is induced to the supersonic stream of fluid thereby causing the liquid droplets to flow to a radially outer section of a collecting zone in the stream, followed by the subsonic or supersonic extraction of the liquids into an outlet stream from the radially outer section of the collecting zone.

B2
4. (Twice Amended) The method of claim 3, wherein a shock wave caused by transition from supersonic to subsonic flow is created by inducing the stream of fluid to flow through a diffuser.

B3
7. (Twice Amended) A well completion system for producing gas from a subterranean formation comprising a wellhead, a wellbore containing a tubing extending downhole from the wellhead, and an inertia separator comprising:
a swirl imparting section that imparts a swirling motion to the gas; and
a collection section wherein a gas stream containing reduced amount of condensables is collected; characterized in that the inertia separator comprises an acceleration section wherein in use gas from the subterranean formation is accelerated to a supersonic velocity and condensables are condensed.

[Add new claims 13-15 as follows:

B4
13. (NEW) A method for removing condensables from a natural gas stream upstream of a wellhead connected to a subterranean formation using a downhole inertia separator in which droplets and/or particles are separated from the gases and the gas from which the condensables have been removed is collected, characterized in that the method further comprises the steps of:

inducing the natural gas stream to flow at supersonic velocity through an inertia separator comprising a conduit having an acceleration section in which the gas stream is accelerated to a supersonic velocity thereby causing the gas stream to cool to a temperature that is below a temperature at which condensables will begin to condense forming separate droplets and/or particles;

separating at least a portion of the separate droplets and/or particles from the gas stream; and

re-injecting the gas stream from which condensables have been separated into the subterranean formation from which it has been produced, or into a different formation, with the proviso that not all of the collected gas and condensables are re-injected into the same reservoir zone of the same formation.

14. The method of claim 13 where in a swirl imparting section, a swirling motion is induced to the supersonic stream of fluid thereby causing the liquid droplets to flow to a radially outer section of a